# The Evening World,

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### ALL IN THE FAMILY.

THE Senate Finance Committee last Saturday approved the provision in the House bill which would exempt all Liberty bonds from taxation.

Only recently the Senate spent a good share of one day in considering the evil effects of securities exempt from the income tax.

What excuse the advocates of such a provision may advance remains to be seen. Probably it will be the plea that exemption would help the market quotations and would so benefit the little holders who may want to sell.

The time for that plea has passed. Most of the Liberty bonds that can be squeezed out have been sold.

The real and important effect of such a provision would be to open up an unlimited field for taxdodging by wealthy persons who already hold the tax-free limit of bonds. It would tend to concentrate bondholding instead of distributing the bonds to the largest possible number of holders.

It would help to create funded fortunes free of all obligation to support the Government by taxation. It is a thoroughly vicious proposal. It has nothing to recommend it except the desires of the ultra-rich who would profit by it. It is the exact opposite of sound government finance.

But it seems to be thoroughly in accord with the ruling sentiment of the G. O. P. Most of the changes in tax and tariff plans proposed by the present Administration have been designed to free from taxation those who can best afford to pay

As real "off-again-on-again" racers, the Yanks are rivalled only by the Indians.

### INDIANS ON THE WARPATH.

NO one wants to return to the wild days of Geroniano and Sitting Bull, but there would have been approval to spare had the braves of the Yakima Indian Reservation been successful in their pursuit of the sign painters who had "decorated" their sacred cliffs with a gaudy cigarette advertise-

Anything short of murder would have been fair reprisal.

As it happened, the sign painters escaped and the Indians went back and washed the cliffs with turpentine and so removed the obnoxious sign. This may suggest that in one way at least the Indians are several jumps ahead of the white mentors whose ways they are asked to adopt.

The Indians still have some places where the impious hand of the sign painter is prohibited. In our presumably more "cultured" East is there any place, however hallowed by memory and association, where the landscape is not marred by the ugly and ubiquitous advertising sign?

Men and women, red or white, do well to go on the warpath against the sign painter. He ought to be run "off the reservation."

When the poet wrote, "What is so rare as a day in June?" he was probably preparing advance copy for the June magazines and got his inspiration from a bright September day.

## A NEW "RULE OF REASON."

RULING by the Railroad Labor Board handed A down Saturday may seem to conflict with decisions of the Supreme Court.

The highest authority on the law has decided that an employer has the legal right to discharge employees as he sees fit. The Labor Board has denied a small Western railroad the right to discharge two men.

This seeming conflict is not a defiance of the Supreme Court. The Railroad Labor Board admits it has no power to enforce its findings. What, then, does it signify?

In effect, it means that in industrial affairs the Labor Board recognizes a power other than the statute law which the courts interpret and apply. The board is preparing the way for appeals to public opinion as a deciding force in controversies.

There is no real conflict betwen court and board. The question is one of jurisdiction. As a general rule of law it is probably wise to allow employers the right to discharge employees at will. The law also permits employees to strike against unjust discharges of their fellows.

This sort of situation is the particular problem of an industrial court such as the Labor Board. It steps in to narrow the field of industrial strife. Its decisions begin where the decisions of the court stop. The board is supplementary to the court, not in conflict with it. The court has all the might of the United States behind it. The board must rely primarily on public opinion.

So long as both the employers and the employees have the legal rights of discharging and striking, the public needs some authority other than the law to adjudicate the comparative merits of the two sides of disputes. The Labor Board believes its decisions should be made "in a manner just and reasonable to

the parties concerned." That, we believe, is what Congress and the public expects.

In the minor case at issue—the discharge of two subordinate officials because they joined a unionthe board decided against the discharging employer, a decision a majority of thinking people will accept

## TOO MUCH AT STAKE.

WHY need Lloyd George rub it in?

as both just and reasonable.

By insisting that phrases shall not pass without a clear perception of their meaning, the British Premier has brought De Valera to agree that the mere fact that Sinn Fein have seen an Irish Republic as a sovereign state does not mean the British Government need treat with Ireland on that

Since both sides are in accord on the main point that Ireland is in any case to be one of "the community of nations known as the British Empire," why not let it go at that, instead of forcing the Irish leader to take back words which were obviously written to hold the support of the extremist element in his following?

No statement could have been more lucid or final than Lloyd George's reason for refusing to treat the Irish delegates as representatives of an independent and sovereign state:

"To receive them as such would constitute formal and official recognition of Ireland's severance from the King's dominions. It would entitle you, if you thought fit, to make a treaty of amity with the King, but it would equally entitle you to make no treaty at all, to break off the conference with us at any point and, by the right which we ourselves had already recognized, to negotiate a union of Ireland with a foreign power."

This brought De Valera face to face with what is really the whole question in a nutshell.

Can Ireland accept no freedom that does not include the triumph of cutting a gash in the British Empire?

De Valera could not risk the pretense of speaking for a majority of the Irish people by answering that question in a way to break off negotiations.

He therefore hastened to reply that he had already accepted the conference on the British Premier's own terms and at the word "recognition" as applied to the Iris Republic need pass for no more than a kind of "self-recognition."

Lloyd George's latest telegram demanding the withdrawal of a paragraph in one of the !-ish leader's earlier messages seems a needless jar to Irish nerves.

Heaven knows British Governments in the past have dealt crudely and clumsily with Irish feelings. The present British offer has been made in an entirely new and different spirit, and it would be a shame to spoil that spirit by pressing a diplomatic victory too hard.

We have no proof of an overwhelming popular will in Ireland to reject the present prospect of peace and self-government unless hot-headed Sinn Fein are given the chance to shake Irish sovereignty in the faces of the British conferees.

De Valera would not dare wreck the parley on the sovereignty issue without a plebiscite. The appeal to anyone who has a true ap- Replying to letters from ex-ser-British Premier must know that, and he can afford a little tactfulness toward Irish patriotism accord-

Too much is at a.... in insist on double-underlining every point the British Premier scores.

## DEFEND THE OLD STRAW.

NE credit to Harry Silberman, who defended his right to wear a straw hat after Sept. 15, and in so doing was haled into court for rough treatment of a young hoodlum implicated in the destruction of the hat.

And at the same time give a full share of credit to Magistrate Douras, who promptly freed the defender of the old straw bonnet and directed the arrest of the hat smasher.

"You are honorably discharged," Magistrate Douras said to Silberman. "If anybody wants to wear a straw hat after Sept. 15, it's nobody's business but his own."

That sentiment is all right as far as it goes. But it doesn't go far enough. It would read better as follows: "If anybody wants to wear a straw hat after Sept. 15, it's the business of the police to protect him if he wears it."

### TWICE OVERS.

66 CLECTIONS as you feel they ought to be are L never a cinch in politics." - Ex-Mayor George B. McClellan.

Now tell us where the loyal Tammany Hall Democrats get off?"—James J. Hines to Charles F. Murphy.

66 7 HAVE not approved of the course of Dr. Straton for some time." The Rev. Dr. Robert Stuart Mac Arthur.

66 WE can make a real fight on the rules proposition, when we might not have the full support of other branches of railway employees on the uage fight alone." - B. M. Jewell of the shopmen.

66 TT is cold at three o'clock in the morning when you are sleeping on the ground." - Edwin Brown. unemployment incestigator.

# Straining at the Leash!



## From Evening World Readers

What kind of letter do you find most readable | Isn't it the one that dives you the worth of a thousand words in a couple of hundred? There is fine mental exercise and a lot of satisfaction in trying to say much in sw words. Take time to be briel.

### Blatant Bamboozlement. To the Educa of The Forming World

The "Statement From the Anti-Saloon League" which appeared in Brooklyn, Sept. 15, 1921 The Evening World, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1921, will neither modify nor To the Editor presiation of justice.

oregard for the rights of individuals. President Harding and cause, there can be no effect.

close the saloon at the start, why did perity that was supposed to come they not ask for legislation affecting along with the change in Administratic alone, instead of condemning the Will these ex-service men, of whom whole of the American people to a period of distasteful distress? Their learn that the G. O. P. never looks

their way, it is an ideast bear the time will come in these United these times, even our part in the States when blood will flow as freely as water.

The sudden change of heart regard
The sudden change of heart regard
The sudden change of heart regard-

ing the rights of individuals is certainly hard to believe, because such cunningly devised utterances of the not vote for the G.O.P. and I haven't Anti-Saloon League are either a sign been disappointed, believe a of strength or growing weakness.

Moreover, the "Statement" was published by the Anti-Saloon League with a probable intention of appearing the wet element of the city. This great mass of citizens does not seem obtaining at present, and with par-to care for what the Anti-Sidoon ticular reference to unemployment, League goes on record. It already

tail has so many buils-eyes that one cannot help hitting some of them.

JOHN LYNCH.

### Not Disappointed.

vice mon in to-day's World anent If it were not for Problidtion and the Federal bonus that died a-bornin', its enforcement, there would be no killed at the express instance of and no unlawful searching of homes wonder, who graces the Portfolio o without Warrants. Where there is no the Treasury Department, I should like to rise and inquire also about If the Prohibitionists wanted to the wonderful wave of G. O. P. pros-

period of distasteful distress? Their sinister designs, however, seem to cover a wide circle of endeavor the possibilities of which no one can accurately foretell.

As a matter of duty and fight the American people should insist upon a referendum to definitely decide the true wish of the majority. If the Prohibitionists are allowed to have their way, it is an honest belief that the time will come in these United.

### Extend the Rent Laws.

Te the Editor of The Erening World:

I have for some time been a silent bserver of the deplorable conditions coupled with the housing situation, I

## UNCOMMON SENSE

## (Copyright, 1971, by John Blake,)

When a business concern has an important position to it doesn't a lvertise for applicants.

had their eyes on a particular man.

The reputation you make with your employers is being made at the same time with employers outside.

There are men to-day, hundreds of them, who could

firms and go to work, almost on their own terms. There is a grape vine or wireless in business that spreads

The superintendent of a factory knows that the superintendent of another factory has an especially efficient foreman. That foreman will either get an advance in his own

Reputations for good work can't be kept secret No matter how modest the man may be, his work speaks

This applies, of course, only to extremely efficient men. But there is no reason why you should not be one of them. Don't get the idea that, because you were not brilliant school, or because you are not witty or talented, or the

life of the party at social affairs, you are less competent than other people.

neither brilliant nor witty nor talented. But he is industrious and persistent, and refuses to be turned aside when he gets his mind set on something. Also

If you are that kind of man you won't be able to keep it quiet. You will hold your job in hard times and be the

healthful and it pays big rewards in a world in which so few men have the inclination to perform it.

Ly John Blake

. "THE MAN FOR THE JOB."

Nearly always the heads of the firm have for some time

If they can get him they do.

It pays them to keep informed as to who is doing the best work for their competitors.

walk out of their own offices and go into the offices of other

the news of what men are doing as fast as newspaper publicity could spread it.

shop or a new and better job outside it some day.

Look at the average successful man. As a rule he is

he is willing to make sacrifices in order to get ahead.

first to get promotion in better times. You can't do it without hard work; but hard work is

## The Pioneers of Progress By Svetozar Tonjoroff

By John Cassel

Contright, 1921, by The Press Publishing Co. XLVIII.-THE MAN WHO USH-

ERED IN THE RAILROAD ERA. Robert Fulion's demonstration of the steambout as a working contribution to civilization in 1807 naturally suggested to the inventive mind the possibilities of harnessing the steam engine to the equipment of land

transportation. But, pointed as this suggestion must have been, it took more than a score of years to work out the idea. that now seems so simple and inevi-It was worked out and translated

in terms of metal by an Englishman, George Stephenson, whose social status is indicated by the fact that, in his boyhood, he had been employed as a cowherd. The youth who was destined to

usher in an era in the history, not only of transportation, but of human progress as a whole, was the son of Robert Stephenson, fireman of a colliery engine at Wylam, near Newcastle. After his period of bucoite life as a herdsman, young Stephenson entered the atmosphere of machinery.

In his fourteenth year he was ap-

pointed assistant to his father at the munificent wage of a shilling a day. At seventeen he had been promoted to the job of "plugman," and his duties were to attend to the pumping engine at the mine. Up to this time the future inventor had not even learned to read and write. His desire to know more about

the steam engine-sent him hurrying By 1812-the year Napoleon made famous by his disastrous retreat from

the invention of Watt and Boulton-

Moscow—Stephenson not only had mastered the mysteries of feading and writing, but had been appointed enginewright at High Pit at 100 pounds a year.

At this time he had carried on successful experiments with a safety put hamp, and although Sor Humphrey Davy received the patent on the device that bears his name and the embluments proceeding therefrom, a vice that bears his name and the emoiuments proceeding therefrom, a considerable section of British public opinion awarded to the former cowherd the honor of the invention.

Having, in 1813, constructed a "travelling engine" to draw coal cars from Khilingworth Colliery over a tramway to the shipping port, nine miles away. Stephenson saw no reason why the same method of traction should not be applied to land transportation in general.

should not be applied to land transportation in general.

In 1822 he convinced the directors of the Stockton and Darlington Railway that the thing come to done, and on Sept. 27, 1825, the first train carrying passengers and "goods" was haded ever that line by an engine contrived by him.

The "Rocket," famous in the history of transportation, was invented by him ander the stimulus of a competitive prize of 100 pounds sterling effected by the directors of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway.

There is a difference of tons of steel and a vest impeters of power between the Rocket and the "fant engines that now draw enormous trains gines that now draw enormous trains neross continents. But every one of

these engines is the spiritual descend-ant of the masy little contrivings put on the rails by George Stephen-It was the Rocket that pointed the It was the Bocket that pointed the way to the compaste zenius of this continent by the compaste zenius of the Rocket public in the course of the next half-century—the Rocket that ploneered the industrial and commercial up building of the British Empire on land, just as Robert Fulton's Clerement had supplied the means at making

ad frequent overseas communica-Ages of struggle, endeavor and achievement he between George-Stephenson and the primitive man-who established a road by following the path heaten by wild beasts in the

But both were ploneers in the same the effort to defeat time and

## Ten-Minute Studies of New York City Government

Coperight, 1921, by the Free Publishing Co.

By Willis Brooks Hawkins. This is the eighty-sixth article of series defining the duties of the administrative and tonislative pricers and boards of the New York City

PLANT AND STRUCTURES. The Department of Plant and Structures, which succeeded the Department of Bridges in 1916, when it took on many new duties, is in charge of a Commissioner appointed by the Mayor, This Commissioner has, as the old Department of Bridges had, jurisdiction over the

Leave goes on record. It already knows all about this deterted organication's aims.

Prohibition has done more to discrete the provided tiself than all the second impact that the provided tiself than all the second impact that the provided tiself than all the second impact to the provided tiself than all the second impact to the provided tiself than all the second impact to the provided tiself than all the second impact to the provided tiself than all the second impact to the provided tiself than all the second impact to the provided tiself than all the second impact to the provided tiself than all the second impact to the provided tiself than all the second impact to the provided tiself than all the second impact to the provided tiself than all the second in the provided tiself than all the provided tiself than all the second in the provided tiself than all the provided tiself than